



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

REVIEWS

ELIZABETH G. BRITTON

AFRICAN MOSSES

The Botanical collections made by Dr. Mildbraed for the German Central-African Expedition of 1907-1908 are being published in Leipsig and a separate including the mosses by V. F. Brotherus has just been received. It is part of volume 2 of Botany and contains pages 136-176 with 15 plates, including figures of 45 new species. The collections contained 137 species of which 57 are described as new and one new genus *Leptodontiopsis*. Of ubiquitous and common mosses the following are familiar: *Ceratodon purpureus*, *Hedwigia albicans*, *Stereodon cupressiformis* and 12 others from the higher mountains are common in the colder regions of the northern hemisphere. But most of them are quite unknown. Besides the mosses 233 new species of flowering plants and 49 hepatics have been described, also many new birds, reptiles and mammals. The expedition was led by Adolf Friedrich, Duke of Mecklenburg, whose very interesting volume entitled "In the Heart of Africa" has just been translated into English. It has a great many illustrations and states that 3466 botanical specimens were collected which have been deposited in the Royal Museum at Berlin and published by the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences.

New York Botanical Garden.

EXOTIC MOSSES

Part 2 of Die Auss-Europäischen Laubmoose by Dr. George Roth* was received on January 28th, 1911. It contains pp. 97-192 with plates 9-16, including the completion of the Key to *Archidium* with descriptions and drawings of 25 species, all but one from original specimens, but of these three are American: *A. ohioense*, *A. Ravenelii* and *A. longifolium*, and of the latter the fruit was not seen. So that as far as American specimens are concerned we are not much better off than we were before.

The cleistocarpous mosses are next described under the 8 families where they have been placed by recent authors. Of *Bruchia* he lists and figures 28 species, all but 10 of these from original specimens, but again the treatment of three American species is most unsatisfactory; 9 of the drawings are not from original specimens, and he perpetuates the old mistake of confusing *B. brevipes* Hook. (*B. elegans* Hsch.) from Cape or Good Hope with *B. Drummondii* Hpe. (*B. brevipes* Hook. & Wils.) and figuring the American specimens instead of the African under both names, in neither case from type specimens and without indicating any specific differences between them.